

Résumé

Notes on the Tale of Genji (II) —Perpetual Prosperity of the “ie”—

Kazumasa HINATA

In this essay the author discusses the relation between the realization of the prosperity of the “ie” and the throne to which Hikaru Genji is entitled.

Study of Plato by Stylometrics

Mari NAGASE

Traditionally, the problem of determination of the authorship and chronology of the works of Plato has been a matter of keen debate. Many features of texts were proposed to be significant one after another by certain amount of scholars but were rejected lacking any adequate investigation of its suitability to establish their opinion.

Naturally in this situation, a better convincing method is needed than subjective evaluations of style to escape from this hopeless loop hole. Such method has been constructed gradually by using computers. In other words the availability of machine-readable text, computer programs for word-count and concordance, and the development of statistical theory and techniques during these recent decades have made stylometric studies incomparably easier to perform and potentially more fruitful in its outcome.

Although many experiments of computer-stylometrics or mathematical-linguistics has been introduced, there has rarely been a case that has acquired this means in the field of classical studies in Japan.

Sponsored by the aid of Ministry of Education, I ventured on this unfamiliar research.

The aim of the experiment was to determine the chronology of Plato's works by the method of the Cluster Analysis, one of the multivariate analysis, which is convenient to find out a similarity between texts using large-scale of

data and investigation.

Starting point was to divide 35 works of Plato to 59 samples to adjust the irregularity of length. The next step was to make a list of all the words to get "raw data" whose appearance embodies the habit of the authors. I chose 30 particles and connectives which offer a number of advantages for the stylistic study. They convey nuances of thought-connection and mood very well. And also the frequency of such particles is not affected by variation in subjected matter as compared to the frequency of most nouns, verbs and adjectives. Moreover they occur with sufficient frequency and regularity to enable standard statistical techniques to be used to describe and draw inferences from their presentation. Together with the results of similar studies as have been carried out besides Plato, it suggests that the use of particles and connectives in Greek prose may vary in characteristic ways from author to author. The whole inquiry was based on the discovery of standard occurrences of 30 connectives and particles in each of the 59 samples. Magnetic-tape was prepared by the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae of Irvine, California; the editions used were Burnet's Oxford Classical Texts. Facom 600 Computer at the Tokyo Metropolitan University was used and the word-count program was originally made by Mr. Hiroyuki Nishimura.

Among many fruitful conclusions the one that needs to be mentioned most is that the first book of "REPUBLIC" was written at different times and was only at a later period that has been brought together to make a whole.

The Strategy of Addition in Children

Tazuko YOSHIMURA

In this study, the process of addition in children was investigated. The subjects were 10 children of 6-7 years' age. I made them to sum up two 1-9 numbers.

Our procedure was based on: (1) time needed for calculation, (2) interview of each subject, (3) our observation of the subjects.

After one year, we made about the same experiment on 10 children of 7 years' age, including 5 same subjects.

The result is as follows:

1. There are two patterns discernible: (1) those who depend on fingers, (2) those who depend on acquired art of addition, e. g. $6 + 6 = 12$.
2. One year's study proved remarkable.
3. The subjects were accepting the decimal system without difficulty.

Students' Choice of Science Course (I)

Masumi NAGAISHI

What makes a student choose a science courses or a literary course? Based on a questionnaire given to the juniors of the literature program and to all the students of the science courses of Tokyo Woman's Christian University, this report analyses the main factors which seem to affect their choice of courses. They are the influence of their earlier reading, the degree of their interest in nature and natural science, and a self-evaluation of their aptitude as shown in high school.

Mother's Influences on Her Daughter's Occupational Activities and Opinions

Motoko SOEDA
Keiko KASHIWAGI

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to investigate the influences of a mother's occupational experiences on her daughter's opinions concerning woman's occupational activities, especially after marriage or bringing up a child, and on her own occupational activities.

Subjects: 800 graduates of Tokyo Woman's Christian University, from 23 to 58 years old.

Method: The questionnaire consisted of 96 items concerning their demographic characteristics, various kinds of activities—occupational and non-occupational. Their opinions were solicited by mail from Oct. 11 to Nov. 17, 1978. Among these items, the items concerning the mother's occupational experience and subject's own occupational experience and activities at present and opinions of

occupations in connection with marriage and child care were analysed in this paper. The differences in responses between the daughters whose mothers had never had any occupations after their marriage (non-working mothers) and the daughters whose mothers had had some occupations while bringing them up (working mothers) were examined.

Results: Comparing with daughters of non-working mothers,

1. the daughters of working mothers tend to have occupations.
2. They tend to have a full-time position.
3. They tend to have an occupation while bringing up their preschool children.
4. In the case of having no occupation at present, they hope to have one in future.
5. Among those who wish to have an occupation in future, the rate of persons who wish to have a full-time position is rather high.

No matter whether their mothers had an occupation or not, there were very few persons who have the opinion that married women should not have an occupation. However, the daughters of working mothers tended to have more positive attitudes towards occupations.

6. Among them, the rate of persons who think young children should be brought up by their own mother is low.
7. On the contrary, they tend to approve of sending their children to a day-care center and of having an occupation.

Furthermore, it is recognized that whether or not she has an occupation or a child at present has a direct effect on her opinion. Her mother's occupational experience has an indirect but fundamental influence on the formation of her daughter's attitudes towards occupation.

The influences of the types of a mother's occupation upon her daughter's opinion towards occupations are to be examined with further detailed data.

It is evident that mothers who have some occupational activities in their daughter's childhood have an influence upon the occupational opinions and activities of their daughters. It is also suggested that women's attitude towards occupational activities will be transmitted from mothers to their daughters.